THE NEGRO IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Remits of the Comms—A View of the Colored Population of this City—How They Live and What They Do—The Decrease of the Blacks-Their Probable Extinction The Property They Own-How Hang Legal Voters Among Them—Intermar-ringes Between Whites and Blacks,

ramined to arrive at the facts bearing upon our colored population. The negre question is one that must be met, one that the American mind must fully comprehend in all its bearings, in order that it may be finally disposed of, and the progress of the country no longer retarded or Ms perpetuity endangered by the wild and visionary schemes of the abolitionists. A careful study of the following statistics bearing upon the colored population of our city cannot but tend to open the eyes of those who have thought that freedom was the best for the negro race. True philanthropy demands that we should assign to the negro that position for which nature, or nature's God, intended him—which is one of servitude. His best and surest happiness is secured only in a state of slavery, under the care and authority of a superior race. How strange and unaccountable is that philanthropy which closes its blurred vision from all the miseries immediately around is, and is delighted only when it views imaginary sufferings in distant communities, or is intermeddling with the affairs properly belonging to the people of other

Let us invite a careful perusal of the following fa ed by the late census in reference to our colored tion. First, we will give the number of colored scople in the city ten years ago:-

Mulattoes. 3,063 Total number of colored population in 1850.......13,815
The fellowing table will show the number according to the census just taken. We give it by wards, as several eather curious facts will be better commented on by THE COLORED POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY

	Low T	900.		
Ward.		Mulattoes.	Males.	Females.
1	96	-	47	46
2	53	9	45	17
3	18	14	29	3
4		. 6	84	24
b		877	639	723
G		18	159	127
7	116	11	60	66
8		968	1,066	1,619
9	374	46	161	259
10	Company of the Company	63	79	99
11	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	2	87	110
12			86	88
13	405	11	202	214
		172	421	587
14		158	287	397
16		245	200	327
16		51	103	161
17		48	104	220
19		138	227	313
19		97	295	326
20	000			
21		48	142	194
22	256	29	116	169
Riands	. 115	S	83	32
	-		-	7
Total	.7,826	3,005	4,704	6,127
Total colered population	in 1860			10,831
Total colored population	in 1850			
warm warm and bear mineral contractions	PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.	ALL DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF		Control of the Contro

An inspection of the above tables shows a decrease in the colored population in a single decade of about 3,000 has it will be observed that this decrease is almost whelly in the blacks. The mulattees are about the same n number they were ten years ago, and the blacks have allen of 3,000. It will also be seen that about onehalf of the colored population live in the Fifth, Eighth and Fourteenth wards. The Eighth is the banner ward negrodom, and the Fifth the hotbed of amalgamation About two-thirds of the colored inhabitants of the Fifth ward are mulattoes. It is in this ward that we find eighteen of the thirty-two intermarriages between whites and blacks. Six of these happy couples occupy a single house. The wives are washwomen, and the husbands play Pekomoke and attend to domestic duties. It must be an extremely interesting society, and one in which the philosopher of the Tribume could study to advantage. He could there see the practical results of his theories, and a visit would furnish a text for a sermon to slave

At this ratio of decrease in the blacks of this city, on the opening of the next century—forty years from this— a pure negro would be a curiosity among us. All that would be left of their race would be found mixed up with the blood of the whites. The remnant left would be de graded, despised, and unfit even for slaves—in a more eplorable condition than the few straggling Indian pros les living in the First ward

We cannot shut our eves to the fact that the true post As a slave he is happy and contented, as a freeman des-pised and contemned. Labor, in the Northern States, is aity is driving the black race from every honorable field of employment among us. The field of labor for the negre is gradually but certainly growing narrower and narrower. Forty years ago negroes carried the hod, were our barbers and shoeblacks, and had a variety of were our barbers and shoeblacks, and had a variety of eccupations that the necessities of the white laborar, native born, Irish and German, have compelled the black man and woman to abandon. Colored society in this city offers a wide field for philosophical redection: that in the Fifth ward is a perfect brothel.

By examining the table of occupations given below we find the great body of the colored population servants or waiters; scarcely a dozen of them are engaged in any of the higher pursuits of life; no mechanics or artists among their number. Take the same number of blacks in any section of the slave States, and you will find a greater

persons who own real estate and personal property, and others claiming irregular employments. the value of such estate and property. It will be seen that there are only eighty-five out of the 10,000 and over who own real estate. The aggregate value of the real estate owned by these eighty five persons is \$356,475. In four cases out of the eighty-five the value of the real estate owned by each is less than \$250, consisting of lots on Long Island and in New Jersey; in ten other cases women are the proprietors. So that, if there were no liens or encumbrances on this estate or debts chargeable to it, reducing its value below \$250 in the hands of a mong our colored population.

The highest value of the real estate owned by a single

individual is \$60,000. This "darkey" calls himself more than half white, and says he was born in Massachusetts the aristocracy of that State. Still true to the lethe aristocracy of that State. Still true to the legitimate profession of a negro, he gave his occupation as that of a waiter. The next in order in point of wealth is another mulatto—a cook—who calls himself worth \$50,000. Next comes a "Simon Pure" negro, who calls himself worth \$30,000, who is a waiter also. Then comes a \$20,-000 mulatto, which closes the list of colored "gemmen" who claim to own any considerable amount of real es-tate. Among the colored ladies there are about half a n who claim to own real estate in value from \$5,000 to \$18,000. The balance of the eighty-five who own real cetate average from \$250 to \$2,000 worth each.

The negro is almost always willing to state the value of his property, and they gave ready answers to the mar-Thomas Downing, who is famous for furnishing the best of oysters, positively refused, and lectured the marshal rather sharply on the subject. His theory was, that a the government at Washington regarded him as a chattel he could not own chattels. Property, said the celebrated oysterman, cannot own property, and the Census De partment so far remains ignorant of the value of the property of the most celebrated cysterman in America:-

	No. of Persons	Value	No. of Persons	Value of Personal
Wards.		R'I Estate.	somal Estate	Estate.
	4	\$7,650	2	\$5,250
2	2	10,000	2	2,250
3		20,000	-	3
d			1	1,500
5		20,600	33	60,000
£6		11,950	. 6	1,250
7		**,000		500
8	24	178,825	320	89,000
9	2	5,300	47	12,325
	1	500	7	1,400
11		000	28	3,760
12	4	5,900		1,550
13	2	450	54	6.000
14			97	8,575
15	4	42,100	3	2.600
16	6	21,500	98	16,700
17				1,630
18	1	400	2	500
19	2	1,800	ñ	1,400
20	11	11,100	190	20,000
	4	5,400	22	3,526
22		24,000	7	4,450

Total 85 \$356,475

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION.

The census marshals return thirty-two cases of intermarriage between whites and colored persons. In examining the particulars of each case as to age, birthplace, eccupation, &c., much may be learned of the motives that chiefly induced such unions, so contrary to human nature generally, and so revolting to the sensibilities of civilized society. We will first note the fact that in all these cases the wife is white. There are no cases returned of a white man marrying a black woman. There are some six or seven cases where black women have claimed that they had been married to Chinese, who had abandoned them. But not a single case is returned where a white man of European birth or native born is known to have married a black woman.

Of the thirty-two white women whose husbands are black, eighteen were born in Ireland, five in New York, three in England, two in Scotland, one in Virginia, one in Delaware, one in Rhode Island, and one at sea. So far Delaware, one in Rhode Island, and one at sea. So far as they profess to have any occupation, they generally call themselves washwomen. Ten ef them are so returned, one or two are returned as servants, and one a seamstress. The occupations of their husbands, so far as they profess to have any, are, laborars, 9; coachmen, 3; porters, 3; sailors, 3; waiters, 4; tallor, 1; barber, 1; butcher, 1; pedier, 1; cook, 1; and 1 keeps an oyster salcon. In n case does the husband or wife own any real estate, and in only one case the personal effects amount to \$46, and in only one case the personal effects amount to \$40, and Another fact worthy of notice is, that in nearly every

one of these cases the wife is quite young, and the mar-riage generally of recent date. Marriages of this kind do not last long generally. The parties, especially the women, are illiterate, and many of them cannot read and write. Not one of these marriages existed ten years ago, and some eight or ten of them took place during the past year. The progeny, therefore, is not numerous. Ten years hence, judging from the past in similar cases, it is probable that not one of these marriages will exist, or at least the parties will have practically dissolved the union. In most cases of this kind the woman abandons her husband at the first favorable epportunity, as soon as she sees and feels the extent of the odium she has incurred from society around her. Though these are facts, it does not follow that such marriages will cease. There are always young rant, illiterate and reared under unfavorable surro ings, who, in the moment of some singular ballucination of mind, will incur the displeasure of society and friends

thirty-two intermarriages of blacks and whites do not account for the 8,000 mulattoes in our city. The fact is that perhaps not 100 mulattoes have been born here during the last generation which were the result of such intermarriages. How then came they here? The born in the free States, and most of them in this city They are evidently the offspring of illicit intercourse be where the purity of white women shines pre-eminent over that of the other sex of the same color. We have said that white men do not marry black women; and we may now state a fact equally true and susceptible of proof—nine-tenths of the mulattoes in this city are the offspring of white men and black women. The cases in which a white woman has a mulatto child are comparatively rare; but black women with mulatto babies are to be seen in almost any lane and alley of our city. Whather this targe preponderance in favor of the purity of white women over that of white men would hold if the former had the same means of concealing the folly and shame as the latter, we leave others to judge; but as the facts stand, mulatto bastardy among us is almost wholly attributable to intercourse between white men and black women, though the former never consent to marry the

83		AND THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	2
ì	colored population:-		
Ä	OCCUPATIONS OF THE	COLORED POPULATION.	
Я	Servants	Bearding houses	1
ù	Waiters 666		1
ď	Washerwomen 621	Basketmakers	1
S	Laborers 515	Ink manufacturers	1
H	Cooks 252	Carpet shakers	g
И	Porters 243	Bar tenders	g
	Sailors 226	Methodist clergymen :.	2
5	Whitewashers 171	Music teachers	ľ
Ø	Laundresses 137	Doctors	ä
V.	Dressmakers 186	Hostlers	ı
d	Coachmen 128	Liquor dealers	9
74	Seamstresses 92	Engineers	a
	Barbers 81	Coopers	9
	Carmen 46		H
	Stewards 42	Tanners	ä
	Chambermaids 81	Machinists	N
N.	Chimney sweeps 24	Bakers	ï
	Nurses 22	Sextons	ÿ
a	Waitresses 22	Pedlers	g
2	Butchers 22	Shirtmakers	Ŋ
П	Musicians 21	Druggists	8
	Carpenters 20	Night soavengers	Ø
ð	Stewardesses 19	Tailoresses	0
4	School teachers 17	Janitors	9
1	Tailors 16	Runners	K
71	Drivers 16	Oyster dealers	g
1	Shoemakers 15	Vestmakers	g
9	House cleaners 13	Upholsterers	E
ä	Clerks 13	Confectioners	K
ij	Restaurants 12	Millipers	8
d	Hairdressers 3	Auctioneer	D
Ñ	Bootblacks 3	Chairmaker	3
	Baptist clergymen 3	Drug store	9
A	Packers 8	Clothing store	B
	Grooms 3	Gaamaker	9
Ñ	Dentists 2	Engraver	88
g	Midwives 2	Cabinetmaker	
83	Printers 2	Bookfolder	3
Ø	O. B. Pres. clergymen. 2	Ship carpenter	3
	Distillers 2	Factory hand	9
	Lodging house keepers 3	Gardener	84
H	Saloon keepers 3	Stonecutter	
Ц	Plasterers 2	Straw bleacher	ij
H	Tobacconists 2	Watchmaker	g
	Daguerreotypist 1	Milkman	
	Electrician 1	Varnisher	ß
g	Farmer 1	Farrier	
N	Matrop 1	Wigmaker	ij
d	The rate from son i service	Begarmaker	Š
gi	Candy store	Bill poster	ß
	Company Commercial Com	Pastry cook	ij
gi		Sashmaker	i
	STATE OF THE PARTY	Fruit dealer	N
1	Tinemith 1 Table finisher 1	Flour brander	á
ø	Soapmaker 1	Blacksmith	H
	Weaver 1		×
ы			ľ

143 Brazil
48 Scotland
18 Germany
17 Portugal
16 Denmark
14 St. Domingo
10 Austria
9 Heyti
7 Port an Prince
7 Madaguscar
9 Mexico
4 At sea
3 Unknewn
1

10 831 A large proportion of those born in the slave States were born in Virginia and Maryland, and two-thirds of

those born in the free States were born in New York.

Number of children attending school within the year.

Number of persons over 20 who cannot read and write.

1,067

NUMBER OF COLORED PERSONS OVER AND UNDER NUMBER OF COLORED PERSONS OVER OUT OF SEMI-

TWENTY, AND THE NUMBER OF COLORED FAMI-LIES IN THIS CITY. In all civilized and industrial communities the number over. This is so of the white population of this city and of the Union, and also of the negro population of the slave States. But it is not so with the colored population of our city. There are fewer families among them than among the same number of the white population. Out of the Frith, Eighth and Fourteenth wards, the colored po-pulation is scattered over the city, living isolated; and in these wards, even, there are not as many families as among the same number of whites. Hence the fact that the number of colored children is far less than those 10.800 persons there should be at least 5.000 under twenty, in any well regulated community whose population is steadily on the increase. But out of the 10,831 colored persons in this city there are only 3.561 under twenty, and there are 7,270 over twenty. Any community that exhibits this fact in reference to the ages of its population must necessarily decrease in its numbers, by laws as inevitable as that of death itself, unless its waning numbers are materially increased by immigration, a circumstance not likely to occur in reference to our colored

The number of families among our negro and mulatto population is 1,209, out of a population of 10,831. Among the white population there are 2,160 families out of every 10,800 persons. These facts, together with others we have stated, render it morally certain that our colored population will hereafter continue to decrease in num-

The census only calls for the occupation of individuals over fifteen years of age, and there are about 8,000 over this age among our colored population, about 5,000 of

whom, as we see by the table of occupations, are em ployed, though in many cases but for a small portion of the year, in the most mental pursuits. Yet the field of uffering white population. There is no room in this city

We have now given the entire statistics of our colored population, and drawn such inferences from the facts ble destiny. No former census has been so full. But the importance of the negro question at this time require that every fact bearing upon it should be developed. OUR INDIAN POPULATION.

In the First ward we find twenty-one Indians returned by the census marshals—twelve males and nine femalesward there is one Indian woman, a domestic. In the Twelfth ward there lives one Indian, female, having no occupation. In the Thirteenth ward resides an Indian family; the husband is a porter, owning \$1,000 worth of family; the husband is a porter, owning \$1,000 worth of personal property, having a wife and son. In the Twen-tieth ward resides an Indian woman, a widow, a seam-stress, having \$150 worth of personal property, and a son and daughter, and an old Indian woman residing with her. Thus we have thirty Indians, male and female, merated as residing in this city. Two only posses any property worth valuing. The twenty pediers resid-ing in the First ward are familiar to most of us, as they may be frequently seen in the hotels and drinking places offering their wares for sale. The women are mostly prestigues, and the men principally live en what the wo-men earn. In their habits of life they are degraded fa below what governs under tribal rule in the forests of America. Civilized society appears to be as fatal to the

Rarey in Brooklyn. REAT CROWD AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SUCCESSFUL TAMING OF VICIOUS HORSES—HOW TO SUBDUE A BITER—BARBY NARROWLY ESCAPES A KICK IN THE PACE, BTC.

Wednesday night the celebrated horse tamer, Barey, gave a secture and exhibition illustrative of his power over the horse at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Long before the inner or the commencement of the entertain-ment the spacious house was filled to overflowing in every part, and the police kept up a continual bawling to the still pressing throng that there were no more seats. The audience was of course composed in great measure of far dif-ferent materials than on the previous evening at the Opera. Still there was a considerable element of re-spectability, embracing quite a number of ladies, present; and, save an occasional cry of "Sit down in front," there was nothing to disturb the lecturer or the quiet portion of the audience.

puglistic encounters, with a gate towards the back for the horses to pass through. The floor was thickly covered with sawdust, over which was a plentiful litter of straw, presenting, in fact, the appearance with which the

straw, presenting, in fact, the appearance with which the frequenters of Niblo's, at the previous exhibitions of Mr. Rarey at that theatre, and the readers of the Herald, are already familiar.

At the time appointed Mr. Rarey appeared on the stage, and made some introductory remarks on his system. He said, to illustrate it, some new horses would be introduced, upon which he had not yet placed his hands, fand of which he knew nothing; but such was his confidence in the system, that he would undertake to teach the worst borse in the world. By a knowledge of the action of the brain, any horse, however victous, might be subdued and governed. He knew by experience that the best bred horses were the most unmanageable, when victous, and he instanced an Arab which had been taken to England, and could not be managed till his groom was sent over from the East to him, when the horse recognized and became obedient to him.

Mr. Rarey then introduced the celebrated Cruiser, and

and he instanced an Arab which had been taken to England, and could not be managed till his groom was sent over from the East to him, when the horse recognized and became obedient to him.

Mr. Rarey then introduced the celebrated Cruiser, and exhibited the muzzle he had found on him when he undertook to tame him. He gave the history of the horse and his subjugation, which he illustrated by calling "Cruiser," upon which the now decile animal went to his master, gave him his foot "like a gentleman" and otherwise testified to his thorough reclamation.

A dark bay horse was next introduced, upon which Mr. Rarey requested that no noise should be made while the horses were on the stage. He wished the audience to understand that he used no drugs, and employed no measurer influence in his system; but there should be no noise to distract his attention from the subject in hand. The horse now before the audience had neven been on the stage, nor in his hand before, and all the mystery was te understand his nature. After some more remarks against the system of rough breaking, Mr. Rarey proceeded to handle the horse, and attempted to lead him with a whisp of straw, in which he partially succeeded. He then applied the first strap, and followed up the process in the manner already described in the Hiszalo, completely subduing the horse in a short time. On the saddle being about to be placed on the horse's Bock, Mr. Karey, in reply to a question from a gentleman among the audience, and ke hand sheesdy been saddled, but that he merely desired to illustrate the system on which he subdued horses. Finally, the horse was sufficiently tamed to allow a drum to be beaten on his back.

his back.

A VICIOUS MARK.

Mr. Rarey then read a letter from Mr. William F.
Lowis, of No. 142 Atlantic street, stating that he sent
him a sorrel mare belonging to his brother, who
lived two miles in the country, and that the animal was
the most vicious he had ever seen, refusing to be shod,
even when held by two men. The mare, a fine looking
animal, was then brought on, and began to skip about
quite lively. Mr. Rarey said it was impossible to handle
her leg at once, but he would convince her in a few
minutes that all resistance would be of no avail. He
proceeded to illustrate this by certain manifestations. quite lively. Mr. Rarey said it was impossible to handle her leg at once, but he would convisce her in a few minutes that all resistance would be of no avail. He proceeded to flustrate this by certain manifestations, from the shoulder downwards, and, in times, succeeded in applying the first, then the second strap. The struggle was a long one, the mare trembling in every nerve, but at length convinced that she had found her master, she lay quietly over on her side, and thus tacitly schnewiedged that she had been conquered. Mr. Rarey said the mare was now taught two thingur--First, that she could not get away; secondly, that he would not harm her. He proceeded to show his power over the animal in various ways, and at length put his face to her heofs; but the mare showed that she had not been thoroughly subdued, for alse made a sudden plunge, struck set with her bind legs, and would have ricked Mr. Barey in the face had he not sprung briskly away. His coolness at this crisis was really admirable. Once more the mare rose on her hind legs and fore tances, and commonoed plunging even more violently than at first; but it proved uscless, and when Mr. Rarey retired with her, in a few minutes, quite subdued, loud and long acclamations rang through the building, which Mr. Rarey scknowledged by returning and bowing.

The two little Shetland ponice were now brought out, one being carried in the arms of a darker, which caused great laughter. Mr. Rarey made a few remarks on the probable arabic origin of the Shetland, and explained that the smaller one then on the stage weighed but seventy-seven pounds, and was probably the smallest piece of horse feeth in the world. The other weighed two hundred and ten pounds.

Mr. Rarey said the next subject would speak for itself, and it did to some purpose. It was a large old gray mare, led by two grooms, with a heavy headstall and muszle on. The two grooms kept at a respectable distance, while the mare caused much mirth by a series of short squeeds, interspersed with attempts at locking

News from Busenos Ayres.

POLITICAL—RAILROADS—SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH,

ETC., ETC.

We are in receipt of intelligence from Busenos
Ayres, Parana, &c., through the Rio Janeiro and
local papers to Nevember 27. We learn that
there was a rumor provailing in Busenos Ayres that
a revolution had broken out in the province of San
Juan, in which the Governor and some of the most influ-

a revolution had broken out in the province of San Juan, in which the Governor and some of the most influential persons had been murdered. Dates from Parama are to Nevember 22. At Santiago there had been an invasion by Indiana, who stole a great number of castie and sacked several farms. If expedition under Os. Dugraty to Chaoc was entirely fruitiens and had disbanded, the men retiring to the province of Entre Rics.

[From the Commercial Times, Nov. 17.]
In addition to the resignation of Sr. Alvear, that of Pujol is considered aimest a certainty, while that of Oimes is as yet only, hoped for. The former, apparently as a sort of recompense for his less of office, for no absolute necessity can be alleged, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary to the United States. Whether he ever departs is doubtful, and what there is there for him to do is more doubtful still. Nevertheless, if the liberals will have their own men in power, and them alone, the country must pay for their whistle.

Mesers Edward Lumb & Co. have offered to government a contract for the construction of a rallway southwards, as far as Chaecomus, or as much further as may be required, on the same terms as the contract for the San Fernando line was granted, a guarantee of seven per cent. This proposition we hope to see ascried into effect. Chaecomus is by far the richest particle in the province. Regular and cheap communication will develope its resources in a manner not yet thought of, and several populous districts on the route will join in the benefit.

[From the Commercial Times, Nov. 24.]

The discussions of our representatives go on at a very slow page. The scheme for the extension of the Western Railway remains under consideration. There is very much said and apparently very little known on the subject nevertheless we helieve a very reasonable hope may be entertained that the measure will ultimately be thrown out, at any rate so far as regards the absurd clause concerning the expropriation of lands. A new measure has been brought forward by

Board of Supervisors.

This Board met on Tuesday, President Stewart in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and The following veto was received, and, after being read, took the usual course:-

The following veto was received, and, after being read, it took the usual course:

MAYON'S OFFICE, New YORE, Jan. 22, 1861.

To the Honorable for the Board of Schrands.—

Gentlames.—I return herewith to your honorable body without my approval a resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant on Nathan C. Platt for the total amount of money in his hands belonging to the county, to collect and receive the same, and, when collected, to deposit the amount to the credit of the county. In the resolution in question the words "to the credit of the county" are interlined in penell in place of "according to law, with Daniel Pevin, the County Tressurer of the county" are interlined in penell in place of "according to law, with Daniel Pevin, the County Tressurer of the county of New York," which is stricken out by a pencil line. I assume that, although the endorsement does not disclose that any amendment was made, the resolution was changed after being engressed in ink. To that original form I would have less objection than to the procent. The money is now degosited to the credit of the county; but the resolution in its present form would leave it uncertain whether the deposit should be made with either of the claimants to the effice of County Treasurer, or be subject, in this respect, to the financial affairs both of the city and county, while giving the amplest powers of supervision to the Comptroller, jealously exclude that officer from the actual candot of the public moneya. The Chamberlain, who is a gificio County Treasurer, is the sole custedian and recipient of this money, and in his hands alone it must be ledged. I am convinced that your honorable body will, on a review, concur with might, and so modify the resolution that it may not create a precedent which might, under other circumstances, endanger the safety of the county moneys.

The Committee to whom was referred the bill of Edmund Jones & Co., for stationery furnished.

The committee to whom was referred the bill of Edmund Jones & Co., for stationery furnished the Court of Common Pleas, amounting to \$4,927 50 reported that, upon examination, they were under the impression that all the stationery charged for in the bill was not furnished to the Court, and could not have been used by the Court, and they presented a resolution that the bill be returned unpaid. It was adopted. The special committee to whom was referred the communication of the Hon. John McLeod Murphy, made to the Board of Supervisors, in relation to the construction of the new Harlem bridge, handed in a very lengthy report, in which they stated that, after due examination, they thought that the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge had exceeded their authority, and that nearly all the expense would have to be borne by the county of New York, while Westchester would enjoy equal benefits.

The report closed with a resolution that the document be referred to the legal acriser of the Board, for his opinion as to whether the contracts made by the Commissioner are legal and binding upon the county of New York, Providing the expense of building the bridge shall exceed the sum of \$25,000, the amount authorized by the Legislature.

After some debate the report was received and the resolution was adopted.

The following standing committees was appointed for The committee to whom was referred the bill

dution was adopted.

The following standing committees was appointed for he ensuing year:—
Annual Tuses—Putcher, Purdy, Davis, Roche.
Civil Courts—Cennor, Dutcher, Ely, Blunt.
Printing and Stationery—Blunt. Purdy, Weisman

Briggs.
County Office:—Tweed, Little, Briggs, Weismann.
Criminal Courts and Police—Little, Ely, Davis, Roche
Department of Public Charities—Davis, Connor, Little
Tweed.
After some unimportant business, the Board adjourne some unimportant business, the Board adjourned ext Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE BIRNVILLE. The United States mail steamship Bienville, J. Bulloch, commander, from New Sans on the 18th and Havana on the 18th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour on Tuesday morning. There is nothing of general interest to communicate from Havana. Mercantile affairs are in a depressed state, and deepest interest and concern—indeed this topic absorbs all others. The United States steamer Crusader, Lieutenant n a day or two en a cruise. At half-past twelve o'clock P. M. on Sunday, off Hatteras shoals, exchanged signals packet. During the entire run from Havana passed but two sail. Freights duil. Sugar market very much depressed. Exchange—Londom, 12% a 13% premium. Paris, par a %; New York, 4 a 8%; New Orieans, short 10 a 12.

2 bags, Rivera & Hall; \$ pkgs., Pecant Bros.; 1 do., F. B. de Lima; 1 do., Morrell & Randell; 1 do., Gomes, Wallis & Co.; 1 do., Harmony & Hergues; 3 do., Anto. M. Ros; 1 de., Ygnaga del Valle & Oo.; 1 do., Wm. Cohen; 1 de., Bockel Bros.; 1 do., Horace Drake & Co.; 1 do., E. A. Lambert; 1 do., D. Appleton & Co.; 8 do., 1 box, Wells, Farge & Oo.; 2 boxes, 3 bags, 4 pkgs., order.

OUR MAYANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Jan. 18, 1861 in Oute on the Oricio-Panie Unabated-Comme olal Failure—The United States Steamer Crusader, do. The latest news received by the Bienville has produc a deep sensation of sorrow in this community. The ac-tion of the people and Governor of Louisiana strikes Cuben intelligence as a big meb, over which even the

these intelligence as a big meb, over which even the highest dignitary of the flate precides as ringlender. That is the way it seems here, and such will be the judgment of the future, perhaps. The panic among the beanness mee still centinues. Shipments of specie by this steemer are large.

The house of Stahmer & Co. has failed, and will make arrangements only through the commercial tribunals of the land. Others will fellow. There is much shuffling in the rents. The first brick has failen, and others will fellow. Flouty of memor, but in few hands.

The Crumder, Maffett, is in port; does set knew exactly

The Surplus Revenue.

Mr. Dix, as Secretary of the Treasury, has suggested, in order to make up the deficiency in the United States treasury, calling for repayment of the moneys lent by the United States to the several States of the Union in the year 1836.

The portion which fell to New Jersey, says a Trenton paper, was \$764,670, for which the State Treasury holds the bonds of several counties of the State. Some of the counties have the money safely invested in bonds and mortgages, but in others it has been spent for purposes designed by the law of distribution. In other cases it would be inconvenient to pay the money back in these times at a very short notice.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24-6 P. M. The advices from Europe are inducing mercantile men to move with caution; some uneasiness is felt with regard to the Bank of France, which, according to private letters, is in some danger of suspending specie payment. It is not likely that the French government would permit anything of the kind, especially as France is really very prosperous just now. The cessation of orders from here. coupled with the drain of gold for this country. has created some embarrassment, and, contrary to the usual practice, the Bank has met it by raising the rate of interest and curtailing instead of buying gold abroad: There is, however, no reason to anticipate anything more alarming than a stringent money market, the shipment of some American stocks to this country for sale, and, perhaps, some was dull. Money is borrowed freely on call at 5 a 6, the recent award of Treasury notes, having infused a little activity into the demand. Paper goes, as before, at seven for exceptional names. and 8 a 12 for good double name paper. Very little was done in foreign exchange.

The stock market opened very weak, at a concession from the closing prices of yesterday. Bebrought in some buyers, and prices improved. Between the boards the market was steady, but dull: in the afternoon it was lower, but closed with more firmness. The great question continues to be, how will the English public act if the Bank continues to raise the rate of interest? Will they not send over their Erie, and their Illinois Central, and their New York Central, and their State stocks to this side? On this question bulls and bears are divided, and the dispute is warm. At present prices there is a profit of twenty per cent on much of the Illinois Central Railroad which was bought here for British and other foreign account a few weeks ago. Such a profit will be likely to tempt some holders to sell. With regard to the stocks which are not largely held abroad, it would seem that the bulls have the best class; the present plethora of money and the large earnings of the railroads are arguments which the bears find it difficult to resist. United States 5's 1874, 93 a 94; Virginia 6's, 761/4 %; Tennessee 6's, 741/4 a 75; Missouri 6's, 68 a 1/2; Canton, 14 a 1/2; Cumberland Coal preferred. 8% a 9; Pacific Mail, 89% a 90; New York Central, 791/4 a 1/4; Erie, 35 a 1/4; Hudson River, 44; Harlem, 16 a 1/2; do. preferred, 381/4 a 1/4; Reading, 451/4 a 46; Michigan Central, 561/4 a 3/4; Michigan Central, 561/4 a gen Southern and Northern Indiana, 15 a 14; do.

guaranteed, 321/2 a 33; Panama, 114 a 116; Illinois Central, 80% a 81; Galena and Chicago, 72% a 73; Cleveland and Toledo, 34% a 35; Chicago and Rock Island, 571/4 a 1/2; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 73 a 731/2; Illinois Central bonds, 95 a 97. It is understood that the House Committee of

Ways and Means at Washington have called on Mr. Dix to say how much money the government will want before the 4th of March, and how much before the 1st of July. Mr. Dix is understood to have replied that the government will want no more money before the 4th of March, unless the receipts from duties should fall off unexpectedly, but that about \$20,000,000 over and above the ordinary receipts will be needed to carry on the government and meet maturing Treasury notes between this and July 1. To supply this deficiency the Treasury Department have the right to issue \$14,000,000 of 5 per cent stock, under the act of 1860. It is believed that Mr. Dix recommends the passage of an act authorizing a new loan, to be secured by the deposits of federal money which were made with the States in 1836. In that year, there being a surplus in the Treasury, \$28,000,000 were divided among the twenty-six States then constituting the Union. New York received \$4,000,000 for her share. Mr. Dix thinks these deposits would prove a good basis for a new loan.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad are fulfying the directors of the company in declaring the large dividend which created so much talk a few weeks since. The gross earnings for the first three weeks of January amount to \$73,689, against \$41,921 for the same three weeks and \$60,652 for the whole month of January last year. In January this year the road will probably earn \$95,000. The country drained by the Galena is full of corn, and has a large amount of wheat still on hand. For the first time for three years the road begins the year with a fine freighting busi-ness assured. Like all the roads of Illinois, the Galena is also going to have a fair passenger traffic-a source of income which has been closed since the crisis of 1857. The pending political trouble does no harm to the Western roads.

The Cunard steamer arrived to-day at Halifax, with \$1,080,000 in gold. Cotton is reported better, breadstuffs quiet, the funds steady. Details of her news will be found in another column.

The suit brought by the Attorney General of the State against the New York Central Railroad Company to recover several million of dollars for canal tolls upon freight transported over the road of the company, came on for trial yesterday at the Orange County Circuit, held at Goshen, Justice Brown presiding. A jury having been empanelled, the plaintiffs introduced their testimony, and, after abandoning that part of their claim which arose more than six years prior to the commencement of the suit, and also all claim for toll upon way freight, rested their case; whereupon the defendants moved for a non-suit upon the following among other grounds:-First that there was no evidence before the Court and jury from which canal tolls could be computed upon freight transported by the defendants in case their liability to pay such tolls was established; second, that the act of the Legislature, passed July 10, 1851, abolishing tolls on railroads, was a valid law; third, that all laws imposing tolls on freight transported from or to other States by the defendants were in violation of the constitution of the United States, and were therefore void. After argument by counsel for the respective parties, the Court granted the motion and dismissed the complaint. Attorney General Myers, Comptroller Denniston, Auditor Benton and Deputy Engineer and Surveyor Perkins were in attendance on the part of the State. Hon. A. C. Paige, Hon. L. Tremain and Treasurer Wilson appeared on behalf of the company.

The Milwaukee Sentinel thus remarks in relation to the late foreclosure sale of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad:-

Mississippi Railroad:—

The sale, under a decree of the United States District Court, wipes out the old company, and, under the new organization, the road will be hereafter known as the Milwaukee and Prairie fu Chien Railway. The terms of the reorganization, under the law of last winter, were fled with the Secretary of State on Friday. The new directors are Louis H. Meyer, Wm. P. Lynde, Allen Campbell, Wm. Schall, John Wikinson, John Callin, Hercules L. Dousman, George Smith, N. A. Cowdery. The management of the road continues, for the present at least, without chance.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of last evening thus notices the money market of that city:-The general aspect of the money market has varied but little, and the limited amount of first class paper

cent, and names not so favorably or well known at 12 per cent. Second class and renewed obligations are generally looked upon with distrust, and difficult to place at much higher rates. There is no improvement to notice in mer-centile circles. The Chicago Tribune of Tuesday says:-

Exchange was by no means active to-day. The or rency rate at the banks was 5 per cent premium; tround lots could be had by customers at a concession 4g. a 4g.c. below the regular price. The impression day is that the fine weather will induce an active trade pork and rates will be likely to some down. Buyir price 34g. a 43gc. The money marked continues to abundantly supplied.

The Milwankes Sentinal of Monday remarked. The Milwaukee Sentinel of Monday remarks:

The Milwaukee Sentinel of Monday remarks:—
Our local money market still continues close, but the
supply of Eastern exchange is better, and the price 8 per
cest lower than at the close of last week. On Thursday
the banks reduced the seiling rate to 5 per cent premium,
but our merchants delaying remittances in hopes of a
further decline, it want down to 4 per cent on Friday,
and that is the present current rate. The buying rate for
sight draits on New York is 3 per cent. The reduction
has increased the demand, and during the last two days
remittances have been quite liberal. The offerings on the
street were considerable, and a good many availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to purchase at %
a ½ per cent below the rates charged by the banks.
Currency has been scarce, pork packers apparently being
the only parties.

Annexed are the annual figures of the Sixth Annexed are the annual figures of the Sixth

Avenue Railroad Company for the year ending 30th September:-Capital stock \$760,000
Cost of road and equipment:—
By last report \$77,336
By present report \$32,100
Expenses of repairs and machinery 26,893
Expenses of repairs and machinery 26,893
Expenses of operating the road 78,647
Exercises 261,698 80,000 8,246 The following is the statement of the Bank of

the State of Indiana, November 17, 1860:-

Banking house and other real estate Eastern means. Other bank balances. Branch balances. Remittances and other terms.	\$656,458	263,949
Notes on other banks	\$217,429	2,134,797
Total		\$11,341,182
Liabilities. Capitai stock		
Individual deposits	45,991	\$4,204,797
Circulation	\$5,050,710 197,109	5,753,610
Total		\$11,341,152
Stock Exchan		

THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1861.
200 Harlein RR prof 35%
300 do 38 1/2
100 Reading RR 4536
200 Mich Cen RR 56
200 do 55 %
50 do b30 56
50 do b3 56
500 MS& NIg'd stock 33
100 dos10 821/
150 Mich So & N I ER 15
25 Panama RR 116
200 lil Cen RR ec. #30 80
250 do 80 %
50 do 815 80
32 do 80
32 do 80 50 do \$10 80
200 do86 80
100 dobs0 80 %
200 Galena & ChieRR. 71
100 do 71 %
100 dob10 71%
200 do 71%

| 160 | do | s5 | 78½ | 420 Clev & Tel RR | 34 |
160 | do | s50 | 78½ | 400 | do | 34 |
160 | do | 78¾ | 50 | do | s30 | 34 |
160 | Erie RR | 36½ | 606 | do | s30 | 34 |
160 | do | 36 | 200 | do | s50 | 34 |
160 | do | s10 | 35½ | 600 | do | b10 | 34 |
160 | do | s10 | 35½ | 600 | do | b10 | 34 |
160 | do | s10 | 35½ | 600 | do | b10 | 34 |
160 | do | do | do | do | b10 | 57 |
160 | do | do | do | do | s10 | 56 |
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160 | do | s10 | 57 |
170 | do | 26 Harlem RR pref. 39 50 do ... 507 5%

SECOND BOARB.

\$7000 Treasury 12pcn 102½ 106 shs Hud Riv RR. 44½ 11000 Tenn 6's, '90. 75 400 do ... 60 44½ 600 Wirginia 6's. 76½ 106 clev & Tol RR. 34½ 500 do ... 500 Missouri6's sal 68 200 do ... 500 Second 100 Clev & Tol RR. 34½ 100 Clev & Tol RR. 40 100 ErickR i m bds 106 100 Gai & Chick RR. 306 71½ 100 do ... 303 38½ 50 do ... 816 72 40 Cumber Coal pref 9 50 Chick RR 100 RR. 50 40 81½ 200 do ... 50 50 60 60 81½ 200 do ... 50 60½ 60 60 820 44 50 Chi, B & QRR. 810 74

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24—6 P. M.
ASHES.—The market was steady and sales limited,
nobanged prices.

the afternoon. We quote instanting space at 12 kg.

Friedling.—Rates were firm and room limited. To Liverpool 18,000 bushels corn were engaged at p. t.; for wheat, in shipper's bags, 124. was asked, which was above the views of shippers; 1,700 boxes and 3,700 half boxes Malaga raisins, equal in weight to 150 tons, were engaged at 40s.; some bacon, lard and cheese were taken at old rates; some clover seed at 45s., and tallow at 42s. 6d. To London 100 bbls. lard were engaged at 42s. 6d. Hay was oulet and unchanged.

at old rates, some cover seed at \$08., and talke \$428. 6d. To London 100 bbls. lard were engaged at \$28. 6d. Hay was quiet and unchanged.

Provisions.—Pork.—The market was less buoyant and active. Sales were confined to about 350 bbls. at \$17.87 \(\frac{1}{2} \) a \$18 for new mees, and \$13 a \$13 25 for new prime. Beef was quiet, with sales of 175 bbls. at \$8 75 a \$9 50, and \$10 a \$10 60 for extra. Beef hams were in fair demand and firm, with sales of 50 bbls at \$16 75 a \$15. Bacon was quiet at \$6. a 10c. Lard was heavy, with sales of 275 bbls. at \$10\(\frac{1}{2} \) a 10\(\frac{1}{2} \). Cut meats were unchanged and sales light. Pressed hogs were seiling at \$7\(\frac{1}{2} \) c. a \$7\(\frac{1}{2} \) c. for city, and \$7 50\(\frac{1}{2} \) for extra.

Strakes were dull, and sales were confined to small jobbling lots of Caba, mostly refining qualities, at \$\frac{1}{2} \) c. a \$\frac{1}{2} \(\frac{1}{2} \) c. a \$15\(\frac{1}{2} \) c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

BEEF CATTLE.

The market at the Washington drove vard opened unoriginal owners were accordingly compelled to lower their pretensions somewhat. The attendance was very large and the demand under ordinary circumst would in all probability have been active. But butchers on Tuesday, and would not pay so much as they were charged last week. The expected cattle came along in due time and the demand lighted up immediately. The number on sale was larger than last week, and the greater proportion were ordinary and could be sold only at a reduction of half a cent per pound, which was granted, after considerable hesitation and more grumbling, on the part of drovers, who, howgrumbling, on the part of drovers, who, however, it soon became evident were but too glad to get rid
of their responsibilities at so little reduction. They man
feeted a disposition to endeavor to satisfy the ment difficult of the butchers, many of whom were taken up at
their first offer, after some little show of reluctance on
the part of the anxious brokers. Thus the entire offerings were placed, it is probable, as but a few remained
unsold when our reporter left the grounds, and there
were quite a number of the second and third rate butchers
where the second and third rate butchers
ingering around, for the purpose of taking the fixwleft
at the lowest possible rate. At Bergen Hill the demand
on honday was good, and a larger number than usual
wore placed, some of which brought equal to last
week's prices. At Browning's and the other downtown yards, there were but few on sale, and they
were readily taken as our quotations below. The awarage
quality of the cattle was pretty poor, as a large number
of them were ordinary, and but comparatively few were

Allaton's. Browning's. berlin's. O'Brien's. Bargen.
This week. 8,710 175 21 18 777
Last week. 8,636 127 23 41 550
The current paices for the week at all the markets are as follows:— #### CATTLE. Quality. Price. Quality. Price. Price. Quality. Price. Ordinary. \$ 50 a \$ 50 Gommon . . . \$7 00 a \$ 00 Gommon COWS AND CALVES.

First, per hd. \$55 00 a 60 00 Common..... \$30 00 a 36 00 Ordinary..... 40 00 a 50 00 Inferior...... 25 00 a 30 00 First, per lb... 6%c. a 7%c. Common..... Ordinary..... 5%c. a 6c. Inferior..... Prime, por h'd. \$2 25 a 5 75 Common ... \$5 00 a \$,00 Ordinary ... 4 00 a 5 00 inferior ... 2 75 a 3 75

3,455 3,173 1,823

The receipts have fallen off considerably, and with an active demand, they have sold as fast as they arrived at improved prices. Corn fod have sold readily at 6c. a 65c., and still hogs at 5%c. a 5%c., at which all the offerings were taken.

The total receipts at all the yards for the week and last week were as follows:

Become. Cover. Calent. Shoopells. Steine. Allerton's Screet Conce.

Allerton's 3,710 18
Browning's 176 18
Chamberius 21 22
O'Brien's 18 22
Bergen 777 — Total. 4.701 SI 361 6.548 8.815
Last work. 3.977 103 S59 9.711 11.332
RECKIPTS BY NEW YORK AND ERIS RATEROAD.
Cattle. 1.620 ShSep. -3,505
Hogs. 2.549